

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and My Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at its sight:
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and My Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land—half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red—the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The guided guide of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and My Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe:
Your flag and my flag—a blessing in the sky:
Your hope and my hope—It never bid us lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Myer Will Have Aid.

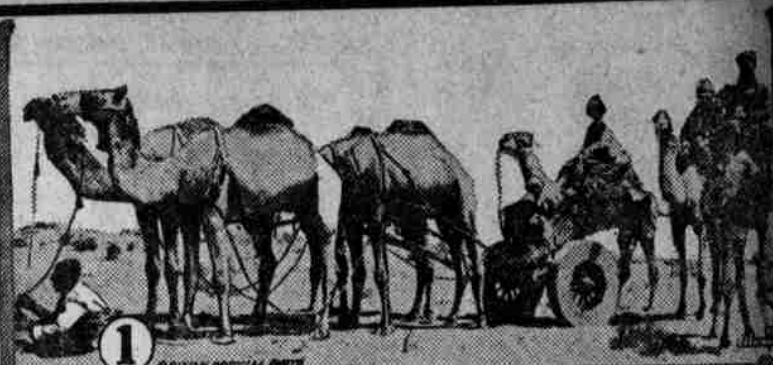
A. B. Harris, representing the Federal fuel administration, is here to aid Fuel Administrator Myer in handling the coal situation in Tennessee. Mr. Harris was assigned to the territory embraced in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He has completed his task in Indiana and Ohio, and this week will finish up in Kentucky, following which he will return to Nashville to assist Administrator Myer in his work in this state.

Explains Status of Negroes.

Major Rutledge Smith, chairman of the council of defense, has furnished all local boards with the following in reference to mobilization of colored men:

"In answer to a telegram from this office as to what will be the status of colored men who have heretofore been certified for military service but not sent to mobilization camps, Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphs as follows:

"If call for colored men now selected for service is deferred so long as to require their classification under selective service regulations, their names will naturally appear at the head of class one. Since Tennessee has been ordered to furnish complete quota of white men, state will be required to furnish colored only to complete quota present draft."



1—British in Palestine laying a telephone cable with the aid of a camel and a new model being hurried up to the western front. 2—Highlanders in a gas sentry post ready to spread the alarm when the Germans let loose the poisonous fumes.



NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

COSSACKS UNDER KORNILOFF
AND KALEDINES FIGHTING
THE BOLSHEVIKI.

LENINE'S RULE TOTTERING

Germans Prepare for Great Offensive on Western Front—Haig Repulses Their First Attacks—Italians Still Holding Piave River Line—Our War Preparation Methods Are Being Investigated.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Speculating on what has happened in Russia and what is about to happen has become a favorite occupation of the rest of the world. Dispatches from Petrograd, where the means of communication are controlled by the bolsheviks, are wholly unreliable, and news from other sources is fragmentary and conflicting. At this writing the facts appear to be about as follows: In southern and southeastern Russia the Cossacks, who stand for law and order, are fighting the bolshevik forces;

his crowd are maintaining themselves in power by using the strong hand, arresting and murdering their opponents and bulldozing the constituent assembly, which began its sessions; the Russian armies on the east front, following the arrangement of an armistice, are rapidly disbanding, and the Roumanians were forced to accept an armistice by the action of their allies; but the negotiations for peace started by the bolsheviks have run against a snag in the extraordinary demands made by the Germans; many different parts of Russia have declared their independence, and Siberia shows signs of reverting to the rule of the deposed czar; Vladivostok, where are immense quantities of supplies sent by America and the entente allies, is patrolled by Japanese troops, and Harbin is being protected by Chinese soldiers.

If this is a correct statement of conditions at the close of the week, it would be a bold man who would predict the immediate future.

Reports of Battle Contradictory.
According to official bolshevik dispatches from Petrograd, the Cossacks under Korniloff were defeated early in the week near Bielgorod, but another account of the battle said Korniloff routed his opponents, that many of them joined his forces and that he surrounded the others and "dealt with them very drastically." General Kaledines, the Cossack hetman, also is active in southern Russia and it is said to be his hope, with the aid of the allies, at least to shut the Germans out of the food-producing part of the country.

Wireless reports from Rostov, which did not reach the outside world until Thursday, said Kaledines was besieging that city and that within Rostov the Cossacks had been fighting the bolsheviks and destroyed their headquarters. At the same time a transport manned by bolsheviks was bombarding the Kaledines forces.

Bitterly disappointing to the bolsheviks must be the German demands made in the peace negotiations, and at this distance it is hard to see what may be the kaiser's purpose in being so severe. His commissioners are reported to have insisted that Germany shall not give up any Russian territory she now occupies; that Petrograd must be evacuated until peace is concluded; that the Ukraine shall be ceded to Austria-Hungary; that Germany shall control the Russian wheat market for fifteen years and German goods shall be admitted to Russia duty free. The armistice, it is said, is to continue for three months. Germany seemingly evaded the Russian demand that during its continuance no troops be moved to other fronts, and meanwhile has been transferring hundreds of thousands of soldiers to France and Italy.

Germans Preparing for Great Attack.
All the signs during the early part of the week led to the belief that the Germans were preparing for a supreme effort at some point of the west front. Allied aviators observed long motor

trains carrying vast numbers of troops and immense quantities of supplies, and for days the German artillery was excessively active. Various feeling-out movements were undertaken against the French without success, and on Wednesday the Germans made three violent attacks on the British between Bullecourt and Quenett. The first two were repulsed and the third gave the enemy possession of an already obliterated trench at the apex of the angle in the British lines.

This, of course, was not the main attack planned by Von Hindenburg, who it was believed, would soon start his greatest offensive on the west in two years, with the assistance of many Austrian divisions. The British and French were on tiptoe to meet it, and it was taken for granted that some at least of General Pershing's American forces would have a part in the battle. Indeed, some observers predicted that an attempt would be made to smash that part of the line toward Alsace where most of the Americans have been stationed. Others believed the main attack of the Germans would be delivered against the French between Reims and Verdun.

Italian Front Seems Safe.
For several days the Austrians, Hungarians and Germans made continuous and heavy assaults on the Italians between the Piave and Brenta rivers north of Monte Grappa. The fighting was severe and the losses large, but the enemy made slight impression on the Italian line, gaining a precious

Spioncica and Col Orso. The Italians are fighting with the utmost determination and are greatly cheered by the prospect of American help. On Thursday a large number of American ambulances men with their cars left Rome for the Piave river front. It is interesting to note that the first American shot against Austria was fired by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts on the lower Piave. On invitation an Italian officer he sent a big shot hurtling across to the Austrian line, regardless of the fact that if the enemy should capture him, he could be executed as a "franc-tireur."

Bearing out the statement that Teutonic effort in Italy has exhausted itself is the welcome news that heavy snow is falling in the mountains at the west end of the front, rendering difficult the further transportation of munitions and material. The Italians, however, expect to hold the enemy by strength of arms rather than with the aid of nature.

The Italian navy is doing its part in the defense and on Sunday eight torpedo boat flotilla entered the harbor of Trieste and sank two Austrian battleships, one of them being the Wien.

Occupation of Jerusalem.
The occupation of Jerusalem by General Allenby's expedition caused great rejoicing among Christians and Jews of the civilized world. The event was more than a sentimental value, for possession of the Holy City by the British makes safe the Suez canal and provides them with a base from which to threaten seriously the Turks to the east and north. In conjunction with the British operations in Mesopotamia, Allenby's success in Palestine is very important to the cause of the allies. As was predicted, Jerusalem was taken without the necessity of a bombardment, and its captors are busily engaged in protecting the holy places.

In Mesopotamia General Falkenhayn launched his expected offensive, attacking General Marshall's army with a strong force of Turks and Germans. The British were compelled to fall back across the Dajla and Euphrates, with the enemy in pursuit. It is taken for granted that Falkenhayn's intention is to make a great effort to recapture Bagdad.

Though the number of British vessels sunk by submarines, as reported by the admiralty, was still too large, comfort, those in a position to know assert that the U-boat campaign has proved a failure and that the submarines are being destroyed or captured almost as fast as Germany can build them. Moreover, the British submarines are now turning out almost as much tonnage monthly as the Germans destroy and are fast increasing their output.

Investigating Dilatory Methods.
The expected and inevitable attack on our methods of war preparation came last week in the form of an investigation by the senate committee on military affairs. Enough of what

the committee learned in the first few days' work has been made public to show that the complaints and the inquiry are warranted. The brunt falls on the ordnance and quartermaster general's bureaus, though the chiefs of these bureaus are not considered personally to blame. The senators want to learn the real causes of the delay in supplying arms, artillery and all other munitions to the nation's fighting forces—a delay that is admitted and that is usually laid to the old red tape methods of the war department. Congress furnished plenty of money, and the question is why was it not expended quickly and wisely? General Pershing's troops, it appears, have had to rely on the British and French for artillery and other supplies, and the men in the American training camps have been very inadequately furnished with rifles, warm clothing and other necessities. These are only a few of the complaints the committee is investigating.

Secretary Baker's reply to criticism, an assertion that America's military preparations have evoked the admiration of the experts of other nations, can scarcely be taken as an adequate defense of the methods of his department. In explaining the delay in obtaining machine guns General Crozier, chief of the ordnance bureau, declared that Mr. Baker himself was to blame. The whole thing should and probably will result in the creation of a real superior war council, and the sooner this is done, the better for America and the world.

The railroad question is claiming much attention of the administration, and President Wilson intimated last week he would soon address congress on the matter and ask legislation. It appears he does not favor actual government ownership of the roads, but rather the creation of an administrator or board of transportation with power to direct the employment of the joint resources of the railways in whatever manner is deemed best for war purposes. Under this plan the roads would be operated by their present managements and would be guaranteed a fair profit.

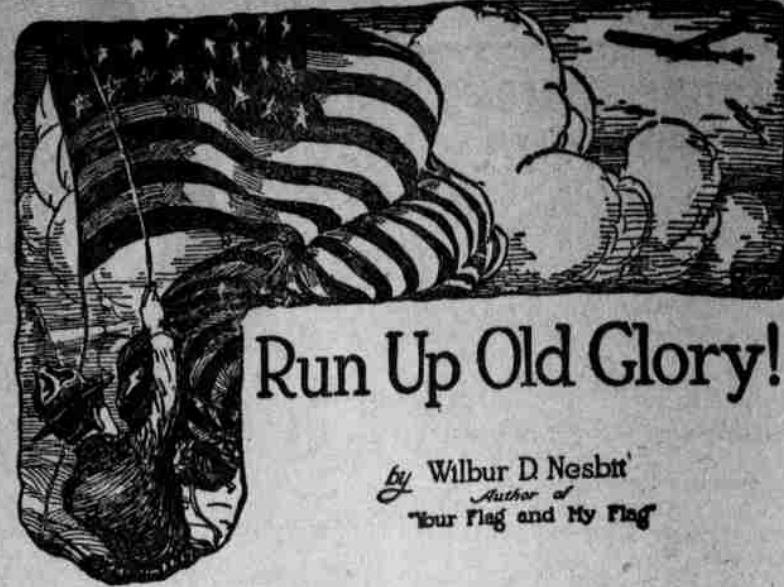
Leniency for Austro-Hungarians.
In his proclamation of a state of war against Austro-Hungary President Wilson announced an unexpectedly lenient policy in the treatment of subjects of the dual kingdom in America. So long as they behave themselves they are left free to reside and labor in the barred zones closed to Germans, and they are not required to register with the police and postmasters. This policy was hailed with joy by thousands of Czechs, Bohemians and Poles who hate Austria, and also was a great relief to many employers who had feared their industries would be crippled. If the conduct of the Austro-Hungarians shows they do not properly appreciate this leniency, they will be placed under the same restrictions that apply to subjects of Germany.

In prosecuting his campaign for the conservation of food needed for the fighting forces, Mr. Hoover last week added a porkless day, Saturday, which he asks everyone to observe. In addition to the wheatless and meatless days, he urges a wheatless and meatless meal each day. The federal trade commission having been informed that canned goods are being hoarded in the warehouses of the meat packers, an investigation of this was started at once.

The coal situation is becoming more and more serious with the increasingly cold weather. The administrations of various states are complaining bitterly of the hardship imposed on their people, and in Ohio only the stern intervention of Fuel Administrator Garfield prevented Governor Cox from seizing the coal at the lake ports. In the senate the conditions brought out severe criticism of the railroads and of the government priority board.

Several more of the American railway engineers in France have been killed, this time by aerial bombs dropped by the Germans in a town through which the engineers were passing.

The successful military revolution in Portugal is causing the allied governments some uneasiness, for while the new government set up announced that Portugal would remain faithful to her pledges, the insurrection was directed against the most trustworthy friends of the allies, and some of them, including President Machado and Premier Costa, have been imprisoned. Dr. Sidonio Pass, who led the revolt, has been made premier and foreign minister.



Run Up Old Glory!

By Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

Run up Old Glory!

Let it blaze

In red and white against the sky
And tell the story of the days
When hearts were stout and hopes were high
Forget the daily fights of greed,
Forget the struggles, the dismay
Of facing cruelty and need—
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!

Think of all

The old flag means to you and me,
Of how the blast of freedom's call
Shook out its folds from sea to sea;
Red with the blood that it has cost,
White with the souls of them that died—
To-day by laughing breezes tossed
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!

Fling it forth

And feel anew the country-call
That thrills East, West and South and North
And has its word for one and all.
Run up Old Glory—fling it far
Across the blue of heaven's dome,
And feel that every stripe and star
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America." They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS.

Say what you have to say on the floor of your union meeting. Why not play your part in industrial development? The union meeting is your forum. If you are not present at your union meetings how can you kick if the union goes wrong? With the coming cooler weather there should be a great increase in attendance at local union meetings. You cannot shirk responsibility by absenting yourself from union meetings. That's a court decision.

If your union is not run to your satisfaction then it is your fault if you are not an attendant at the union meetings. If you do attend these meetings you will have full opportunity to make your views known to your brother members, and if your views are sound they will to that extent affect the policy and attitude of your local union.

TRADE UNIONISM.

Trade unionism has been the great revolutionizing force that has secured opportunities for better lives and work for those who work. The unions are the schools of the workers where they learned the lessons of democracy and independence. May all of America's workers take advantage of the opportunities of 1917 to organize the yet unorganized and to strengthen the unions of those who are on the battle line for labor.

Value of a Union.

The telephone girls of Boston and vicinity have formed a trade union and have secured shorter hours and more pay, both of which were badly needed. It does not make much difference what kind of work one is engaged in. The only way to improve wages and conditions is for all the workers in that occupation to get together in a bona fide trade union.